

Case 10509635

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NEWS 2 MAY 01 New CAS web site launched
NEWS 3 MAY 08 CA/CAPLUS Indian patent publication number format defined
NEWS 4 MAY 14 RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS 5 MAY 21 BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
NEWS 6 MAY 21 TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
NEWS 7 MAY 21 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents
NEWS 8 MAY 22 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents
NEWS 9 JUN 27 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
NEWS 10 JUN 29 STN Viewer now available
NEWS 11 JUN 29 STN Express, Version 8.2, now available
NEWS 12 JUL 02 LEMBASE coverage updated
NEWS 13 JUL 02 LEMBASE coverage updated
NEWS 14 JUL 02 SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
NEWS 15 JUL 02 CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
NEWS 16 JUL 02 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with utility model patents from China
NEWS 17 JUL 16 CAPLUS enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS 18 JUL 18 CA/CAPLUS patent coverage enhanced
NEWS 19 JUL 26 USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
NEWS 20 JUL 30 USGENE now available on STN
NEWS 21 AUG 06 CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
NEWS 22 AUG 06 BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS 23 AUG 06 FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
NEWS 24 AUG 13 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with additional kind codes for granted patents
NEWS 25 AUG 20 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records
NEWS EXPRESS 29 JUNE 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.
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NEWS IPC8 For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:44:42 ON 22 AUG 2007

=> file registry

Case 10509635

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:44:52 ON 22 AUG 2007

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 21 AUG 2007 HIGHEST RN 945293-25-4

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 21 AUG 2007 HIGHEST RN 945293-25-4

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 29, 2007

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

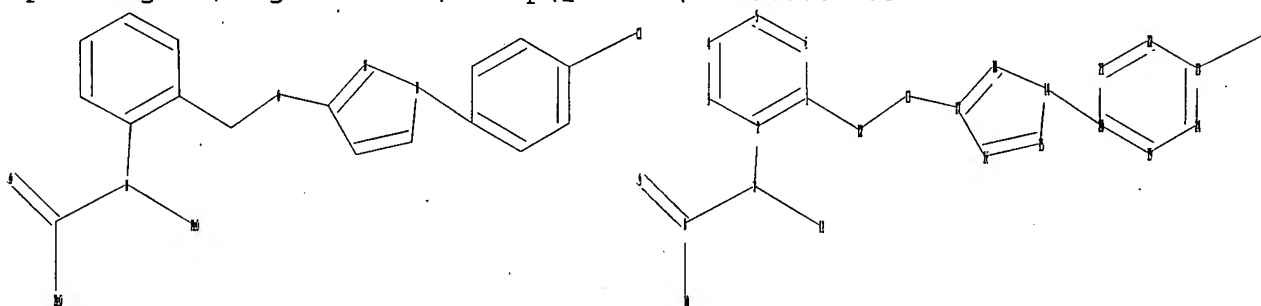
<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=>Testing the current file..... screen

ENTER SCREEN EXPRESSION OR (END):end

=>

Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10509635cl.str



chain nodes :

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 25

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

chain bonds :

1-12 2-7 7-8 7-11 8-9 8-10 12-13 13-17 14-20 23-25

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 14-15 14-18 15-16 16-17 17-18 19-20 19-24
20-21 21-22 22-23 23-24

exact/norm bonds :

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2-7 7-8 8-9 12-13 13-17 14-15 14-18 14-20 15-16 16-17 17-18
exact bonds :
1-12 7-11 8-10 23-25
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 19-20 19-24 20-21 21-22 22-23 23-24

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS 10:CLASS
11:CLASS 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom 19:Atom
20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom 23:Atom 24:Atom 25:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> que L1

L2 QUE L1

=> s L1 SSS SAM

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 11:45:31 FILE 'REGISTRY'

SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 19 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 19 ITERATIONS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

7 ANSWERS

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**

PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 119 TO 641
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 7 TO 298

L3 7 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s L1 EXA SAM

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 11:45:54 FILE 'REGISTRY'

SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 0 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 0 ITERATIONS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

0 ANSWERS

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**

PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 0 TO 0
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 0 TO 0

L4 0 SEA EXA SAM L1

=> S L1 EXA Full

THE ESTIMATED SEARCH COST FOR FILE 'REGISTRY' IS 57.80 U.S. DOLLARS

DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N or END:y

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 11:46:17 FILE 'REGISTRY'

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 16 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 16 ITERATIONS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

1 ANSWERS

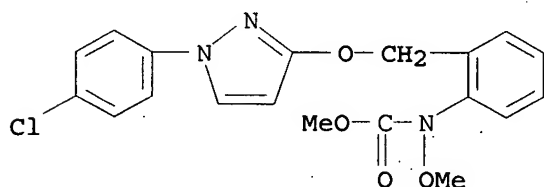
L5 1 SEA EXA FUL L1

=> d 15

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

Case 10509635

RN 175013-18-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 1996
CN Carbamic acid, N-[2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]-N-methoxy-, methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN BAS 500F
CN Cabrio
CN F 500
CN F 500 (fungicide)
CN Headline
CN Pyraclostrobin
MF C19 H18 Cl N3 O4
CI COM
SR CA
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSChem, MRCK*, PATDPASPC, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

176 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
63 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
180 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
61.55	61.76

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:47:14 ON 22 AUG 2007

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 22 Aug 2007 VOL 147 ISS 9

FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Aug 2007 (20070821/ED)

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Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply. They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> s L5

L6 180 L5

=> S L6 and plant

850311 PLANT

L7 61 L6 AND PLANT

=> d L7 1-10 ABS

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Fairy ring is the common name for a complex disease of turf encompassing the appearance of mushrooms, circles of stimulated grass, or rings of damaged or dead turfgrass maintained for lawns, athletic fields, or golf courses. Type-I fairy ring is especially destructive due to the development of water repellent or hydrophobic soil conditions and the subsequent decline and damage to the existing turfgrass. Fairy ring management strategies, particularly the control or suppression of Type-I fairy ring symptoms, has been inconsistent in effectiveness. The objective of this field study was to evaluate the efficacy of fungicides recommended for fairy ring control when applied alone and with a soil surfactant. This research was conducted on cool-season turfgrass in California in 2005, and in Pennsylvania in 2006. The same treatments were applied at both locations. The four fungicide treatments were evaluated at 620 g active ingredient (a.i.) azoxystrobin·ha-1, 9757 g a.i. flutolanil·ha-1, 310 g a.i. polyoxin-D·ha-1, or 558 g a.i. pyraclostrobin·ha-1. Each fungicide was applied alone and in a tank-mix combination with the modified alkylated polyol soil surfactant (100 % concentration) at 19 L product·ha-1. All treatments were applied at two water carrier vols. of 814 and 1628 L·ha-1. At both locations, Type-I fairy ring symptoms were noticeably reduced in plots treated with fungicides plus soil surfactant at either water carrier volume vs. plots treated with fungicides alone applied at 814 L water carrier ha-1. Therefore, the consistently best overall treatment for the control or suppression of Type-I fairy ring symptoms was fungicides plus soil surfactant at either water carrier volume. The application of plant protection products at the lower water volume is preferred by turfgrass managers and practitioners; thus the utility of soil surfactants applied with fungicides is a useful strategy for the chemical control of fairy ring in turf.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB A method of inducing plant tolerance to harmful fungi comprises the application - to the plants, the soil in which the plant grows or is to be grown, and/or the seeds of the plant - of an effective amount of an active compound that inhibits the mitochondrial respiratory chain at the level of the b/c1 complex. The active compound may be a strobilurin or an agriculturally acceptable salt thereof. Thus, pyraclostrobin applied to the first leaves of wheat seedlings reduced *Septoria tritici* infection on both first and second leaves significantly compared to untreated controls. After 18 days, the fungicide had reduced infection on first and second leaves by 65% and 61%, resp.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Compns. capable of controlling phytopathogenic fungi on a plant or propagation material comprise a mixture of component (A), i.e. chlorothalonil; component (B), selected from pyraclostrobin; dimoxystrobin, and azoxystrobin; and component (C), a triazole fungicide or a salt or metal complex thereof. The compns. are also suitable for the

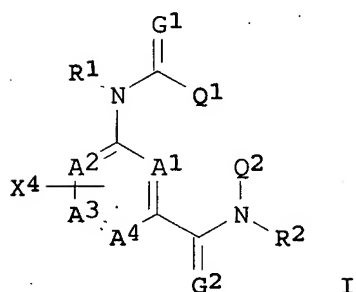
protection of industrial materials such as wood.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Over 6,000 ha of muskmelons (*Cucumis melo*) are currently grown in the State of Arizona in the United States. Powdery mildew, caused by the fungus *Podosphaera xanthii* (formerly known as *Sphaerotheca fuliginea*) is an annual concern for growers in this arid region. The efficacy of several fungicides, applied alone, in mixts. or in a rotational program, was evaluated for control of powdery mildew on muskmelon. The role of selected adjuvants in management of the disease also was examined. All treatments in 2002 through 2004 field trials significantly reduced the severity of powdery mildew on muskmelon compared to nontreated plots. Of the chemistries evaluated, triflumizole and wettable sulfur were among the most effective fungicides in all 3 trials, reducing the severity of powdery mildew from 72 to 100% and 69 to 89%, resp., compared to nontreated plants. Quinoxifen was among the best performers in 2 trials, suppressing disease 86 and 100%. Reduction of powdery mildew severity by at least 70% in at least 1 trial also was achieved by azoxystrobin, chlorothalonil, myclobutanil, potassium bicarbonate, pyraclostrobin, thiophanate-Me, and trifloxystrobin. Disease control by mixts. of fungicides was equivalent to and sometimes significantly better than the performance of individual components of the mixture. Similarly, the rotational programs provided levels of disease control equivalent to and in one instance significantly better than the performance of each component of the rotational program. These rotational programs included pyraclostrobin alternated with triflumizole, quinoxifen alternated with thiophanate-Me, thiophanate-Me alternated with pyraclostrobin, trifloxystrobin alternated with chlorothalonil, trifloxystrobin alternated with quinoxifen, and triflumizole alternated with quinoxifen. Adjuvants are often added to a fungicide spray mixture to improve the performance of the fungicide. Three adjuvants, Kinetic, No Foam A, and Silwet L-77 significantly reduced the severity of powdery mildew on muskmelon when applied without a partner fungicide.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

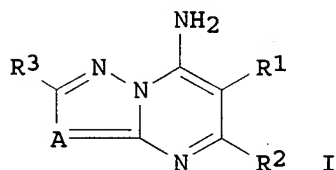
GI



AB Compns. for efficiently controlling a pest that cannot be controlled or is difficult to control with specified pesticidal amides (I; A1-A4 = C, N, oxidized N; G1, G2 = O, S; R1, R2 = H, C1-4 alkyl; X = H, halo, CF3; Q1, Q2 = (un)substituted Ph, heterocyclyl) comprise, as active ingredients, ≥ 1 amide I and ≥ 1 other insecticide, acaricide, or microbicide. Thus, I (A1-A4 = C; G1, G2 = O; R1 = Me; R2 = H; X1 = F; X2-X4 = H; Q1 = Ph; Q2 = 2,6-dimethyl-4-(heptafluoroisopropyl)phenyl) + acephate at 3 + 250 ppm gave 100% control of green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*) in a pot experiment with eggplant.

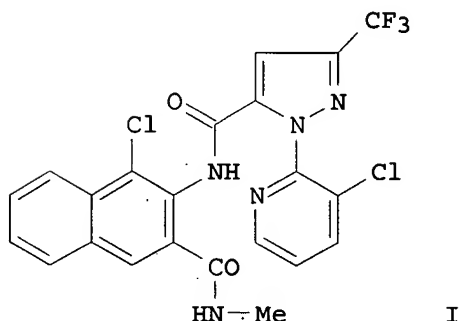
L7 ANSWER 6 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

GI



AB Fungicidal mixts. comprise azolopyrimidinylamines (I, R1 = (un)substituted (alkoxy)alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, Ph, Ph-alkyl; R2 = (un)substituted (halo)alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl; R3 = H, halo, CN, OH, SH, (halo)alkyl, etc.; and A = CR3 or N) and ≥ 1 active component selected from azoles, strobilurins, carboxamides, heterocyclic compds., carbamates, guanidines, antibiotics, sulfur-containing heterocyclyl compds., organophosphorus compds., organochlorine compds., inorg. active compds., growth retardants and cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dimethirimol, ethirimol, furalaxyl, metrafenone and spiroxamine, in synergistically effective amts. Methods of controlling fungal pathogens using said mixts., production of such mixts., and compns. comprising these mixts. are claimed also. Thus, I (R1 = tert-BuPh, R2 = Me, R3 = H) + cyazofamid at 16 + 4 ppm synergistically controlled *Phytophthora infestans* on tomato.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
GI



AB Pesticidal compns. comprise mixts. consisting of N-containing compds. (e.g., I) and ≥ 1 compound selected from acaricides, anthelmintics, avicides, bactericides, biol. agents, chemosterilants, insect repellents, insecticides, etc. The compns. are applied to pests or their environment for controlling insects or representatives of the order Acarina. Also claimed is plant propagation material treated with such a composition and treatment of the site where the propagation material is planted. Thus, young soybean plants were sprayed with an aqueous emulsion comprising 400 ppm of active ingredient mixture of the invention, populated with 10 *Spodoptera littoralis* caterpillars (in the third stage), then placed in a container. Evaluation after 3 days showed that the mixture exhibited good activity.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The present invention provides a method of reducing mycotoxin contamination of a plant and/or harvested plant material, said method comprising treating plant propagation material with one or more fungicides, germinating or growing said

plant propagation material to produce a plant, and harvesting plant material from said plant.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AB The invention relates to fungicide mixts. containing as active components at least one type of 3,5-disubstituted pyrazol-carboxylic acid biphenylamide and at least active fungicide chosen from the group azoles; strobilurins; carboxylic acid amides; heterocyclic compds.; carbamates and other fungicides in synergistically active quantity. Also provided is a method for combating parasitic fungi by means of the mixts. described above and the use of the compound(s) for protecting seeds.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AB The invention relates to fungicidal mixts. containing at least one 2,5-disubstituted pyrazol carboxylic acid biphenylamide and at least one active substance selected among azoles, strobilurins, carboxylic acid amides, heterocyclic compds., carbamates, and other fungicides, at a synergistically effective amount as active components. Also disclosed are methods for controlling harmful fungi with the aid of mixts. of two compds. as described above.

=> d L7 1-10 IBIB

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:647846 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:159853
 TITLE: Use of a soil surfactant with fungicides for control of fairy ring disease in turfgrass
 AUTHOR(S): Fidanza, M. A.; Wong, F. P.; Kostka, S. J.; McDonald, S. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Pennsylvania State University, Reading, PA, 19610, USA.
 SOURCE: Journal of ASTM International (2007), 4(4), No pp. given
 CODEN: JAIOAD
 URL: <http://journalsip.astm.org/JOURNALS/DOWNLOAD/JAI100892.14478-1.pdf>
 PUBLISHER: ASTM International
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (online computer file)
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:486218 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:436543
 TITLE: Inducing plant resistance to harmful fungi with mitochondrial respiratory chain inhibitor
 INVENTOR(S): Waterhouse, Steve; Stierl, Reinhard; Stammeler, Gerd
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007048735	A2	20070503	WO 2006-EP67480	20061017
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN,				

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KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2005-102005052095A 20051028
EP 2006-118106 A 20060728

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 146:436543

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:485118 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:436541
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal mixtures comprising
chlorothalonil, triazoles, and strobilurins
INVENTOR(S): Godwin, Jeremy; Guicherit, Eric; Neumann, Christoph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syngenta Participations A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007048534	A1	20070503	WO 2006-EP10046	20061018
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2005-23339 A 20051026
EP 2005-23811 A 20051102
EP 2005-23812 A 20051102

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 146:436541
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:437731 CAPLUS
TITLE: Comparative performance and preservation of chemical
management tools for powdery mildew on muskmelon
AUTHOR(S): Matheron, M. E.; Porchas, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yuma Agricultural Center, The University of Arizona,
Yuma, AZ, USA
SOURCE: Acta Horticulturae (2007), 731(Proceedings of the
IIIrd International Symposium on Cucurbits, 2005),
357-361
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572
PUBLISHER: International Society for Horticultural Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

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REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:117802 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:200241
TITLE: Compositions containing amides and other pesticides for controlling pests and plant diseases
INVENTOR(S): Kawahara, Nobuyuki; Nomura, Michikazu; Daido, Hidenori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 193pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007013150	A1	20070201	WO 2005-JP13728	20050727
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2005-JP13728 20050727
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 146:200241
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:117616 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:200212
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal mixtures based on azolopyrimidinylamines
INVENTOR(S): Beck, Christine; Niedenbrueck, Matthias; Scherer, Maria; Stierl, Reinhard; Strathmann, Siegfried; Huenger, Udo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007012598	A1	20070201	WO 2006-EP64463	20060720
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			

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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 2005-102005035688A 20050727

OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 146:200212

REFERENCE COUNT:

6

THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:88339 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:178834

TITLE: Synergistic pesticidal mixtures with
nitrogen-containing component

INVENTOR(S): Hughes, David John; Peace, James Edward; Riley,
Suzanna; Russell, Sally; Swanborough, Joseph John;
Jeanguenat, Andre; Renold, Peter; Hall, Roger Graham;
Loiseleur, Olivier; Trah, Stephan; Wenger, Jean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syngenta Participations A.-G., Switz.; Syngenta
Limited

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 261pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007009661	A2	20070125	WO 2006-EP6866	20060713
WO 2007009661	A3	20070329		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 2005-14652

A 20050715

OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 146:178834

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:34128 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:116367

TITLE: Method of reducing mycotoxin contamination of the
harvest

INVENTOR(S): Sztor, Edmond; Poels, Pascal; Oostendorp, Michael;
Brandl, Franz

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syngenta Participations AG, Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2007003320 A1 20070111 WO 2006-EP6260 20060628
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP,
KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN,
MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

EP 2005-291424

A 20050630

REFERENCE COUNT:

5

THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:33500 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:136873

TITLE: Fungicide mixtures based on 3,5-disubstituted
pyrazole-carboxylic acid biphenylamidesINVENTOR(S): Dietz, Jochen; Gewehr, Markus; Strathmann, Siegfried;
Stierl, Reinhard; Werner, Frank; Scherer, Maria

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 2007003564 A1 20070111 WO 2006-EP63664 20060629
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP,
KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN,
MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 2005-102005031199A 20050701

EP 2006-101427 A 20060208

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 146:136873

REFERENCE COUNT:

9

THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:33497 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:121670

TITLE: Fungicide mixtures based on 2,5-disubstituted pyrazol
carboxylic acid biphenylamidesINVENTOR(S): Dietz, Jochen; Gewehr, Markus; Strathmann, Siegfried;
Stierl, Reinhard; Werner, Frank; Scherer, Maria

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 87pp.

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CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007003540	A1	20070111	WO 2006-EP63624	20060628
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2005-102005030951A 20050630
EP 2006-101597 A 20060213
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 146:121670
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d L7 11-20 IBIB ABS

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:11816 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:116368
TITLE: Compositions comprising strobilurin fungicides and plant growth regulators
INVENTOR(S): Harrison, Steven; Druebbisch, Bernd; Ewan, Patrick
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syngenta Participations AG, Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007001919	A1	20070104	WO 2006-US23567	20060616
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-692858P P 20050622
AB The invention relates to mixts. of strobilurin fungicides (azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, etc.) and plant growth regulators and to the foliar application of these mixts. on crops. The compns.

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enhance the yield and improve the fiber quality of cotton.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1291056 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:310870

TITLE: Comparison of fungicide programs for the control of
early leaf spot and southern stem rot on selected
peanut cultivars

AUTHOR(S): Hagan, A. K.; Rivas-Davila, M. E.; Bowen, K. L.;
Wells, L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Auburn Univ.,
Auburn, AL, 36849-5624, USA

SOURCE: Peanut Science (2004), 31(1), 22-27

CODEN: PNTSBY; ISSN: 0095-3679

PUBLISHER: American Peanut Research and Education Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Azoxystrobin, tebuconazole, pyraclostrobin, chlorothalonil + flutolanil,
and chlorothalonil fungicide programs were evaluated on selected peanut
cultivars for the control of early leaf spot (ELS) and southern stem rot
(SSR) in 2000, 2001, and 2002. A peanut-cotton-peanut rotation was
followed and the plots were irrigated as needed. Virugard and Georgia
Green were planted in all 3 yr. The late-maturing line Southern Runner
was planted only in 2000 and was replaced with Florida C-99R in 2001 and
2002. Since the ranking of fungicide programs for ELS and SSR control and
yield response was similar over peanut cultivars, data for each variable
in 2000, 2001, and 2002 were pooled. The 0.34-kg ai/ha azoxystrobin and
pyraclostrobin programs gave better ELS control than the season-long
chlorothalonil standard in 1 yr. However, SSR control and yield response to
pyraclostrobin was similar to the chlorothalonil standard. Significant redns.
in SSR damage and higher yields were obtained with 0.34-kg ai/ha
azoxystrobin program in all 3 yr. When compared to the chlorothalonil
standard, the 0.47-kg ai/ha azoxystrobin program gave superior SSR control in
2000 and 2001, but significantly better ELS control and higher yield were
obtained only in 2001. Tebuconazole-treated peanuts had similar ELS
ratings to those recorded for the chlorothalonil standard and azoxystrobin
programs in 2000 and 2001, but the ELS ratings for the former program were
significantly higher in 2002. While tebuconazole reduced SSR damage
compared with chlorothalonil alone, the azoxystrobin and chlorothalonil +
flutolanil programs controlled SSR significantly better than tebuconazole
in at least 1 yr. Also, the 0.34-kg ai/ha azoxystrobin program
significantly increased yield above that of the chlorothalonil standard more
consistently than did tebuconazole. Relatively few differences in disease
control or yield response were noted between the two chlorothalonil +
flutolanil programs, but both increased yield above that of the
chlorothalonil standard. By maturing about 2 wk before Georgia Green, Virugard
may have escaped some ELS and SSR damage, which may have contributed to
its higher yield. There are indications that the late-maturing Florida
C-99R has partial resistance to ELS but not SSR. Georgia Green proved
more susceptible to both diseases than Virugard or Florida C-99R but no
peanut cultivar produced consistently higher yields.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1252857 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:501065

TITLE: Method for determining pesticide residues in soil or
plant material

INVENTOR(S): Abdel-Baky, Samy; Saha, Manasi; Jones, Jay; Finch,
Adam; Stewart, Jane

Case 10509635

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006125644	A1	20061130	WO 2006-EP4996	20060524
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-683780P P 20050524
EP 2005-12218 A 20050607

AB The invention relates to a method for determining pesticide residues in soil or plant material, which comprises processing a soil or plant material sample to a fine powder, converting the powder or a portion thereof into a form accessible for determining the analyte, and determining the analyte. The invention is thus concerned with environmental anal. and in particular environmental trace anal. The method advantageously allows the use of microextn. techniques and thus a high sample throughput.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1219307 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:222717

TITLE: An integrated approach to disease control in blueberries in Michigan

AUTHOR(S): Schilder, A. M. C.; Hancock, J. F.; Hanson, E. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plant Pathology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA

SOURCE: Acta Horticulturae (2006), 715(Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Vaccinium Culture, 2004), 481-488

CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572

PUBLISHER: International Society for Horticultural Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Blueberry growers contend with a variety of diseases that reduce yield and quality of fruit. The predominant diseases in Michigan are mummy berry (*Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi*), anthracnose fruit rot (*Colletotrichum acutatum*) and Phomopsis twig blight and canker (*Phomopsis vaccinii*). Blueberry growers rely on chemical crop protection products to produce high-quality blueberries. An integrated approach to disease management is needed to reduce the reliance on chemical intervention while maintaining or improving efficacy of disease control. In Michigan, integrated disease management is focused on improving the understanding of the biol. of blueberry pathogens and evaluating the efficacy of alternative disease control methods. For mummy berry, studies have focused on the effect of temperature on the longevity of mummy berry apothecia and frost in predisposing young shoots to infection. Serenade (*Bacillus subtilis*) is the first

biol. fungicide registered for control of this disease and provides moderate to good control under Michigan conditions. In the case of anthracnose, efforts have been focused on the role of irrigation in disease development, host plant resistance, and understanding spore release patterns to improve timing of fungicide applications. Of the reduced-risk fungicides, the strobilurins have had the most effect against anthracnose. Studies on *Phomopsis* twig blight and canker have centered mainly on the overwintering strategies of the fungus and evaluating alternative fungicide options. An IPM Scout Training Course and a pocket guide for IPM scouting in highbush blueberries have been developed to aid monitoring for diseases and insect pests in blueberry plantings.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1199424 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:136781

TITLE: The effect of F516 (pyraclostrobin + anilide) on brown rot (*Monilinia* spp.) control at peach orchards of San Pedro, Argentina

AUTHOR(S): Constantino, A.; Brambilla, M.; Piris, E.; Piris, M.; Veron, R.; Mitidieri, M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: INTA San Pedro, Buenos Aires, Argent.

SOURCE: Acta Horticulturae (2006), 713 (Proceedings of the VIth International Peach Symposium, 2005), 401-404
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572

PUBLISHER: International Society for Horticultural Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Brown rot is a major disease affecting peach orchards of Buenos Aires province, Argentina. Carbendazim resistant *Monilinia* strains were found in several peach orchards of San Pedro, so the use of this fungicide is restricted to one application during the growing season. The authorized systemic fungicides registered for peach orchards in Argentina, belong all to the demethylation inhibiting (DMI) family. These fungicides are effective against brown rot, but could induce resistance problems if used regularly. The fungicide F516 contains strobilurin (pyraclostrobin) and anilide (nicobifen) as active ingredients. The objective of this work was to determine if F516 sprays at early season (ES) and preharvest (PREH) controls fruit brown rot caused by *Monilinia* spp. and to compare the effectiveness with the most control practices followed by peach growers. Trials were conducted at INTA San Pedro, on cvs. 'Flordaking', 'Kurakata' and 'Red Globe'. Trials were performed in 2002/03 and 2003/04, testing the following treatments: 1. Unsprayed check, 2. Sulfur (ES)/Tebuconazole (PREH), 3. Sulfur (ES)/F516 (PREH), 4. F516 (ES)/tebuconazole (PREH), 5. F516 (ES)/F516 (PREH); Sulfur 600 g/100 L (WP 80%), Tebuconazole 30 mL/100 L (EC 43%) and F516 50 mL/100 L (EC 10% + 20%). The fungicide F516 provided very good brown rot control, either at ES and PREH sprays. The addition of F516 to the list of fungicides registered for use in peach orchards could allow improvement of the pesticide resistance management strategy.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1103218 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:56887

TITLE: Phoma basal rot of romaine lettuce in California caused by *Phoma exigua*: occurrence, characterization, and control

AUTHOR(S): Koike, Steven T.; Subbarao, Krishna V.; Verkley, Gerard J. M.; Fogle, Diana; O'Neill, Timothy M.

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CORPORATE SOURCE: University of California Cooperative Extension,
Salinas, 93901, USA
SOURCE: Plant Disease (2006), 90(10), 1268-1275
CODEN: PLDIDE; ISSN: 0191-2917
PUBLISHER: American Phytopathological Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Beginning in 2000 and continuing into 2004, a previously undescribed disease caused significant damage to romaine lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) in the coastal Salinas Valley of California. Symptoms were brownish black, sunken cavities on the crown and upper taproot. Cavities were firm, lacked signs of fungal growth, and resulted in cracking and weakening of the crown. Affected plants were stunted, uneven in growth, and unmarketable. Crisphead lettuce also developed these symptoms, although disease incidence was always lower than that for romaine. A fungus was consistently isolated from cavities. Using morphol. features and mol. methods, the fungus was identified as *Phoma exigua*. Pathogenicity of isolates from romaine and crisphead lettuce was demonstrated on both of these lettuce types. Replicated field studies showed that azoxystrobin, boscalid, and cyprodinil + fludioxonil fungicides effectively controlled the disease. This is the first report of a crown disease caused by *P. exigua* in the United States. A similar disease, *Phoma* basal rot on greenhouse grown lettuce in the United Kingdom, had been previously observed, but no report has been published.
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1063137 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:412429
TITLE: Compositions containing diamines and other pesticides for controlling plant diseases and pests
INVENTOR(S): Tomura, Naofumi; Ebihara, Kouichi; Morizane, Kunihiro; Ezaki, Ryutaro; Kawahara, Nobuyuki; Nomura, Michikazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 112pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006106811	A1	20061012	WO 2006-JP306638	20060330
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2005-100507 A 20050331

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:412429

AB Pesticidal compns. with excellent plant disease-controlling and/or insecticidal effects contain as active ingredients (1) diamine derivs. represented by the formula R1O2CN(R2)C(R3)(R4)C(R5)(R6)N(R7)COR8 (I, wherein R1 = halogen-substituted C1-6 hydrocarbon, etc.; R2, R7 =

independently H, C1-6 hydrocarbon, etc.; R3, R4 = independently H, (un)substituted C1-6 hydrocarbon, etc., or C3-6 cycloalkyl; R5, R6 = independently is H, C1-6 hydrocarbon, etc.; and R8 = (un)substituted arylalkyl, (un)substituted (hetero)aryl and (2) ≥ 1 compound selected from other microbicides, insecticides, and acaricides. Thus, I (R1 = F3CCH2; R2, R4, R5, R6, R7 = H; R3 = iso-Pr; R8 = 4-MeC6H4) + diclocymet at 7.5 + 1.5 g/box gave 100% control of *Pyricularia oryzae* on rice.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1018912 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:1983

TITLE: Control of sugar beet powdery mildew with strobilurin fungicides

AUTHOR(S): Karaoglanidis, George S.; Karadimos, Dimitros A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sugar Factory of Platy Plant Protection Department, Hellenic Sugar Industry S. A., Platy Imathias, 59032, Greece

SOURCE: Zbornik Matice Srpske za Prirodne Nauke (2006), 110, 133-139

CODEN: ZMSNEI; ISSN: 0352-4906

PUBLISHER: Matica Srpska

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Powdery mildew, caused by *Erysiphe betae* is a major foliar disease of sugar beet in areas with dry and relatively warm weather conditions throughout the world. In the present study, 4 fungicides belonging to the relatively new class of strobilurin fungicides, azoxystrobin, kresoxim-Me, pyraclostrobin and trifloxystrobin were evaluated in 3 different application doses (100, 150 and 200 mg a.i. ha⁻¹) during 2003-2004 for the control of the disease. Among the 4 strobilurin fungicides tested, trifloxystrobin and kresoxim-Me were the most effective with control efficiency values higher than 94% compared to the control treatment even when applied at lower application dose of 100 mg a.i. ha⁻¹. Azoxystrobin and pyraclostrobin showed a poor to modest activity against the disease even when applied at the highest application dose of 200 μ g a.i. ha⁻¹. Disease severity, in terms of AUDPC values was significantly correlated to decreased root yield, while no significant correlation existed among disease severity and sugar content of the roots or sucrose yield. In addition, the efficiency of tank mixts. of four strobilurin fungicides applied at 100 μ g a.i. ha⁻¹ with two sterol demethylation - inhibiting fungicides (DMIs), difenoconazole and cyproconazole applied at 62.5 and 25 mg a.i. ha⁻¹, resp., was evaluated. The mixts. of azoxystrobin and pyraclostrobin with either difenoconazole or cyproconazole provided a better control efficiency compared to the single application of each mixture partner, while the tank mixts. of trifloxystrobin and kresoxim-Me with either difenoconazole or cyproconazole provided a better control efficiency compared to single application of difenoconazole or cyproconazole and similar control efficiency compared to the efficiency obtained by single application of the strobilurin fungicides.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:884765 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:264749

TITLE: Synergistic pesticides containing a neonicotinoid and fungicide

INVENTOR(S): Voeste, Dirk; Mascianica, Martin P.; Ypema, Hendrik; Cotter, Henry Van Tuyt

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31pp.

Case 10509635

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006089876	A1	20060831	WO 2006-EP60103	20060220
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-655208P P 20050222

AB Plant-protecting mixts. comprise, as active components, a neonicotinoid and one or two fungicides selected from pyraclostrobin and boscalid, in synergistically effective amts.; a method of improving the health of plants involves applying to the plants or their locus or contacting seeds with said mixts. Thus, thiamethoxam + boscalid (50 + 20 g/100 kg seed) showed a synergistic effect on wheat plant health.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:815766 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:231007
TITLE: Solubilizers for plant protection means
INVENTOR(S): Oetter, Guenter; Krueger, Christian; Wagner, Norbert; Bratz, Matthias; Berghaus, Rainer; Dombo, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006084680	A1	20060817	WO 2006-EP1106	20060208
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2005-102005005931A 20050209

AB Copolymers prepared by reacting (a) a reactive to NCO-group copolymer having

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mol. weight 500 - 20,000 prepared from ethylenically unsatd. monomers with functional group, (b) a poly-C2-4-alkyl ether containing ≥ 70 weight% ethylene oxide groups, and (c) a polyisocyanate with a functionality ≥ 1.5 are used for solubilization in water organic substances used for plant protection. Thus, mixing at 65° 6,859 g a polymer prepared by reacting at 60° 4000 g methyl-terminated polyethylene oxide having mol. weight 2,000 and 573 g HMDI biuret having NCO group content 22 weight% in 4573 g THF in the presence of a catalyst, a monomer mixture containing 1,500 g THF, 1400.1 g 2-(dimethylaminoethyl) methacrylate, 850.6 g Me methacrylate and 632.3 g Bu methacrylate and a solution 15.59 g AIBN and 58.42 g mercaptoethanol in 1,500 g THF, diluting with 15 kg water and removing THF gave a polymer dispersion having solid content 30 weight% and particle size 244 nm. Mixing 20 g of this dispersion with 13.33 g a 15% solution pyraclostrobin (I) in THF and removing THF under reduced pressure gave a solution containing 10 weight% I and 30 weight% of the copolymer exhibiting no sedimentation for ≥ 2 wk.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d 17 50-61 IBIB ABS

L7 ANSWER 50 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:975504. CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:1833

TITLE: Residue analysis of active substances from new plant protection products. 10. Cyazofamid, propoxycarbazone, pyraclostrobin, silthiofam, spinosad
AUTHOR(S): Fischer, Ralf; Franz, Helke; Haenel, Ralf; Siebers, Johannes

CORPORATE SOURCE: Bundesamt fuer Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit, Braunschweig, Germany

SOURCE: Nachrichtenblatt des Deutschen Pflanzenschutzdienstes (Braunschweig, Germany) (2003), 55(9), 189-197.
CODEN: NDPBA6; ISSN: 0027-7479

PUBLISHER: Verlag Eugen Ulmer GmbH & Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: German

AB A review. New active substances are presented which are contained in plant protection products authorized in the Federal Republic of Germany between June 2001 and Feb. 2002 for the first time. A review is given of selected phys.-chemical data and residue anal. methods for the determination

of cyazofamid, propoxycarbazone, pyraclostrobin, silthiofam and spinosad in crops, food of plant and animal origin, soil, water and air including limits of quantification and recoveries obtained in fortification expts. Moreover, relative retention times and mass spectrometric data are presented for gas-chromatog. determination

REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 51 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:737490 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:241678

TITLE: Method for immunizing plants against bacterioses

INVENTOR(S): Koehle, Harald; Conrath, Uwe; Herms, Stefan; Schlundt, Troy; Johnson, Neil; Stammeler, Gerd

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

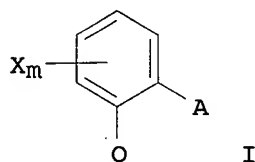
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003075663	A1	20030918	WO 2003-EP2420	20030310
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2478591	A1	20030918	CA 2003-2478591	20030310
AU 2003212325	A1	20030922	AU 2003-212325	20030310
EP 1484973	A1	20041215	EP 2003-708204	20030310
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
BR 2003008325	A	20041228	BR 2003-8325	20030310
JP 2005519938	T	20050707	JP 2003-573949	20030310
CN 1642424	A	20050720	CN 2003-805741	20030310
NZ 534978	A	20060331	NZ 2003-534978	20030310
MX 2004PA08043	A	20041126	MX 2004-PA8043	20040819
ZA 2004008148	A	20060628	ZA 2004-8148	20041008
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10210473	A 20020311
			US 2003-447096P	P 20030213
			WO 2003-EP2420	W 20030310

GI



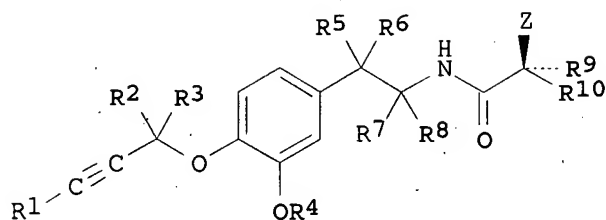
AB The invention relates to a method for immunizing plants against bacterioses, characterized in that the plants, the soil, or seeds are treated with I, wherein: X represents halogen, C1-C4 alkyl or trifluoromethyl; m is equal to 0 or 1; Q represents C(=CHCH₃)COOCH₃, C(=CHOCH₃)COOCH₃, C(=NCH₃)CONHCH₃, C(=NOCH₃)COOCH₃, C(=NOCH₃)CONHCH₃ or N(OCH₃)(COOCH₃); A represents OB, CH₂OB, CH₂SB, OCH₂B, CH=CHB, C.tplbond.CB, CH₂ON=CR₁B or CH₂ON=CR₁CR₂=NOR₃, whereby B represents optionally substituted Ph, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing 1-3 N atoms and/or one O atom or S atom or one or two O atoms and/or S atoms; R₁ represents hydrogen, cyano, alkyl, alkyl halide, cycloalkyl, alkoxy; R₂ represents optionally substituted Ph, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5-membered or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, or alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkenylcarbonyl, alkynylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, etc., and; R₃ represents hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl. I is absorbed by the plants or seeds.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

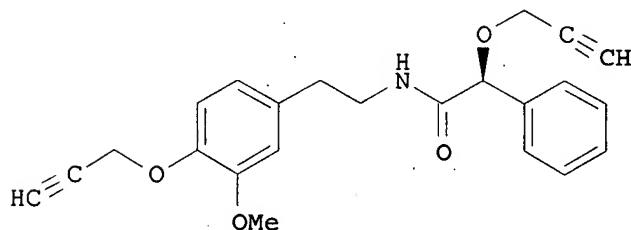
Case 10509635

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:396732 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:385175
TITLE: Preparation of N-[[[(propargyloxy)phenyl]alkyl]arylacet
amides for controlling fungal infestations in plants
INVENTOR(S): Zeller, Martin; Lamberth, Clemens
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syngenta Participations A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003041728	A1	20030522	WO 2002-EP12848	20021115
WO 2003041728	A9	20040422		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2464807	A1	20030522	CA 2002-2464807	20021115
AU 2002363600	A1	20030526	AU 2002-363600	20021115
EP 1444197	A1	20040811	EP 2002-798312	20021115
EP 1444197	B1	20050330		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK			
BR 2002014139	A	20041019	BR 2002-14139	20021115
AT 292108	T	20050415	AT 2002-798312	20021115
JP 2005519030	T	20050630	JP 2003-543615	20021115
ES 2239272	T3	20050916	ES 2002-2798312	20021115
IN 2004DN01098	A	20050401	IN 2004-DN1098	20040423
US 2005026785	A1	20050203	US 2004-495153	20040510
MX 2004PA04550	A	20040813	MX 2004-PA4550	20040513
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2001-27554	A 20011116
			WO 2002-EP12848	W 20021115
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 138:385175			
GI				



I



II

AB Title Ph propargyl ether derivs. I [wherein R1 = H, (cyclo)alkyl, or (un)substituted aryl; R2 and R3 = independently H or alkyl; R4 = aryl, alkenyl, or alkynyl; R5-R8 = independently H or alkyl; R9 = H or (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl; R10 = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; Z = (un)substituted aryloxy, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, or alkynyloxy; and optical isomers and mixts. thereof] were prepared. These compds. possess useful plant protecting properties and may be employed advantageously in agricultural practice for controlling or preventing the infestation of plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms, especially fungi. For example, reaction of 2-[3-methoxy-4-[(prop-2-ynyl)oxy]phenyl]ethylamine•HCl and L-(+)-mandelic acid in the presence of N,N-diisopropylethylamine in DMF gave the amide. Etherification with propargyl bromide in toluene provided II. The latter showed residual protective action and residual curative action against fungal infestation by *Plasmopara viticola* on vines, *Phytophthora* on tomato plants, and *Phytophthora* on potato plants by 80-100% at 200 ppm.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 53 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:261576 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:267172

TITLE: Fungicidal compositions and their applications in agriculture

INVENTOR(S): Asrar, Jawed; Heppner, Claudia; Ding, Yiwei

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Technology LLC, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

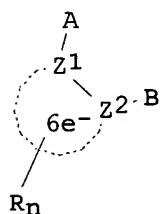
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003026421	A1	20030403	WO 2002-US30706	20020927
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,			

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PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
CA 2461040 A1 20030403 CA 2002-2461040 20020927
AU 2002327070 A1 20030407 AU 2002-327070 20020927
EP 1429604 A1 20040623 EP 2002-761836 20020927
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
BR 2002013586 A 20041026 BR 2002-13586 20020927
US 2004242540 A1 20041202 US 2004-490176 20040319
MX 2004PA02942 A 20040621 MX 2004-PA2942 20040329
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-325297P P 20010927
WO 2002-US30706 W 20020927
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:267172
GI



AB Synergistic fungicidal compns. comprise a fungicide I (Markush included), e.g. silthiofam, and a fungicide selected from the group consisting of diazole fungicides, triazole fungicides and strobilurin type fungicides. Combinations of fluquinconazole and simeconazole or azoxystrobin, and simeconazole and azoxystrobin are also provided. The fungicidal compns. of the invention are used for treating plants and plant propagation materials, and for preparation of controlled release formulations that contain the fungicidal compns.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 54 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242097 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:267201

TITLE: Pesticidal compositions for coating plant propagation material containing anthranilamides

INVENTOR(S): Berger, Richard Alan; Flexner, John Lindsey

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 147 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003024222	A1	20030327	WO 2002-US30302	20020910
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,			

OTHER SOURCE(S) :
GI



AB An invertebrate pest control composition for coating a propagule comprises (1) a biol. effective amount of an anthranilamide compds. I (Markush included), an N-oxide thereof or an agriculturally suitable salt thereof, and (2) a film former or adhesive agent. Arthropodicidal composition containing anthranilamide compds. I may further comprise addnl. biol. active compds. selected from arthropodicides of the group consisting of pyrethroids, carbamates, neonicotinoids, neuronal sodium channel blockers, insecticidal macrocyclic lactones, γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonists, insecticidal ureas, and juvenile hormone mimics, and fungicides. The propagule is a seed of cotton, maize, soybean, rice, etc., or a rhizome, tuber, bulb or corm, or viable division thereof, of potato, sweet potato, garden onion, tulip, daffodil, crocus hyacinth, etc., or is a stem or leaf cutting.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

Case 10509635

L7 ANSWER 55 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:241976 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:233408
TITLE: Method of improving yield and vigor of plants by
treatment with diazole, triazole and strobilurin-type
fungicides
INVENTOR(S): Asrar, Jawed; Sanders, Ernest F.; Ding, Yiwei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Technology, LLC, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 25 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Ser. No. 26,301.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003060371	A1	20030327	US 2002-81023	20020221
US 7098170	B2	20060829		
US 2003114308	A1	20030619	US 2001-26301	20011219
CN 1531395	A	20040922	CN 2001-822705	20011220
US 2005233905	A1	20051020	US 2005-138965	20050526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-257502P	P 20001222
			US 2001-26301	A2 20011219

AB Compns. for improving the yield and vigor of an agronomic plant involves treating plants such as soybeans and corn and/or their propagation material with a composition that includes an active agent, such as a diazole fungicide, a triazole fungicide, or a strobilurin-type fungicide, which has the capacity to improve the yield and/or the vigor of the plant in the absence of pest pressure by fungal plant pathogens. Formulations containing a diazole fungicide, a triazole fungicide for treating plants and plant propagation material may also include herbicides and microbial inoculants.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 56 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:204157 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:233393
TITLE: Broad-spectrum fungicidal composition comprising
phenylamidine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Labourdette, Gilbert; Zundel, Jean Luc; Lappartient,
Anne Gabrielle; Villier, Alain; O'Neill, Elizabeth;
Vors, Jean Pierre; Grosjean, Cournoyer Marie Claire
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis CropScience SA, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 38 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2829362	A1	20030314	FR 2001-11685	20010910
FR 2829362	B1	20031107		
CA 2459098	A1	20030327	CA 2002-2459098	20020909
WO 2003024219	A1	20030327	WO 2002-FR3049	20020909
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,			

PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
 UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2002339023 A1 20030401 AU 2002-339023 20020909

AU 2002339023 B2 20070524

EP 1424893 A1 20040609 EP 2002-777410 20020909

EP 1424893 B1 20060419

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

BR 2002012689 A 20041019 BR 2002-12689 20020909

CN 1553770 A 20041208 CN 2002-817571 20020909

HU 200401717 A2 20041228 HU 2004-1717 20020909

JP 2005502713 T 20050127 JP 2003-528123 20020909

AT 323410 T 20060515 AT 2002-777410 20020909

PT 1424893 T 20060831 PT 2002-777410 20020909

ES 2262854 T3 20061201 ES 2002-2777410 20020909

RU 2304388 C2 20070820 RU 2004-110931 20020909

MX 2004PA02170 A 20040723 MX 2004-PA2170 20040305

IN 2004DN00550 A 20070316 IN 2004-DN550 20040305

ZA 2004001920 A 20050425 ZA 2004-1920 20040309

US 2004241098 A1 20041202 US 2004-489151 20040702

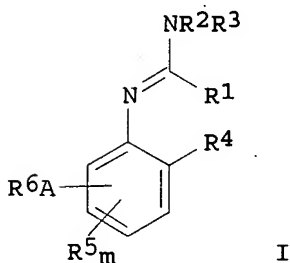
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 2001-11685 A 20010910

WO 2002-FR3049 W 20020909

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:233393

GI



AB Broad-spectrum fungicidal compns. comprise phenylamidine derivs. I [R₁ = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, etc.; R₂, R₃ = r1, cyano, acyl, etc.; R₄, R₅, R₆ = R₁, mercapto, azido, nitro etc.; m = 0, 1-3; A = bond, O, S, SO, SO₂, etc.] and any of a very large number of known fungicide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 57 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:169613 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:397549

TITLE: Anti-oxidative and anti-senescence effects of the strobilurin pyraclostrobin in plants: A new strategy to cope with environmental stress in cereals

AUTHOR(S): Jabs, T.; Pfirrmann, J.; Schafer, S.; Wu, Y. X.; von Tiedemann, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Agricultural Centre, Global Research Biology, BASF AG, Limburgerhof, 67114, Germany

SOURCE: BCPC Conference--Pests & Diseases (2002), (Vol. 2), 941-946

CODEN: BCDCAE

PUBLISHER: British Crop Protection Council
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In addition to its broad spectrum fungicidal activity, the strobilurin pyraclostrobin had pos. effects on the crop yield in the absence of pathogen challenge. This physiol. effect on the plants was especially apparent under conditions of environmental stress. We have observed that pyraclostrobin prevented both symptom development and yield reduction by physiol. leaf spot in barley. Foliar application of pyraclostrobin reduced the production of reactive oxygen intermediates in barley leaf tissues by more than 50% and activated the plant antioxidative system. In addition, pyraclostrobin treatment prevented the release of stress-induced ethylene and premature senescence. Since the physiol. leaf spot disease and other environmental stresses are caused by changes in the genetic and metabolic regulation of reactive oxygen intermediates resulting in membrane-leakage, cell death or premature senescence, we postulate that the anti-oxidative and anti-senescence effects of pyraclostrobin are responsible for its ability to improve stress tolerance in plants.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 58 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:717832 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:334223

TITLE: A strobilurin fungicide enhances the resistance of tobacco against tobacco mosaic virus and *Pseudomonas syringae* pv *tabaci*

AUTHOR(S): Herms, Stefan; Seehaus, Kai; Koehle, Harald; Conrath, Uwe

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, University of Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, D-67653, Germany

SOURCE: Plant Physiology (2002), 130(1), 120-127

CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889

PUBLISHER: American Society of Plant Biologists

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A strobilurin fungicide, F 500 (Pyraclostrobin), enhances the resistance of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* cv Xanthi nc) against infection by either tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) or the wildfire pathogen *Pseudomonas syringae* pv *tabaci*. F 500 was also active at enhancing TMV resistance in NahG transgenic tobacco plants unable to accumulate significant amts. of the endogenous inducer of enhanced disease resistance, salicylic acid (SA). Apparently, F 500 enhances TMV resistance in tobacco either by acting downstream of SA in the SA signaling mechanism or by functioning independently of SA. The latter assumption is the more likely because in infiltrated leaves, F 500 did not cause the accumulation of SA-inducible pathogenesis-related (PR)-1 proteins that often are used as conventional mol. markers for SA-induced disease resistance. However, accumulation of PR-1 proteins and the associated activation of the PR-1 genes were elicited upon TMV infection of tobacco leaves and both these responses were induced more rapidly in F 500-pretreated plants than in the water-pretreated controls. Thus, F 500, in addition to exerting direct antifungal activity, may also protect plants by priming them for potentiated activation of subsequently pathogen-induced cellular defense responses.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 59 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:851100 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:371520

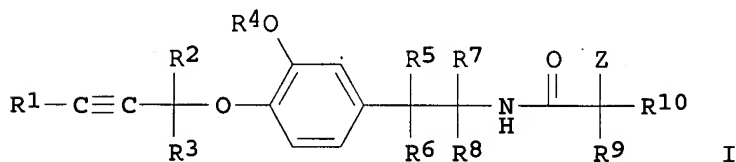
TITLE: Preparation of novel phenyl propargyl ethers as agrochemical fungicides

Case 10509635

INVENTOR(S): Lamberth, Clemens; Zeller, Martin; Kunz, Walter;
Cederbaum, Fredrik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syngenta Participations A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001087822	A1	20011122	WO 2001-EP5530	20010515
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
TW 228117	B	20050221	TW 2001-90108854	20010413
CA 2406088	A1	20011122	CA 2001-2406088	20010515
AU 200160301	A	20011126	AU 2001-60301	20010515
AU 2001260301	B2	20041104		
BR 2001010810	A	20030211	BR 2001-10810	20010515
EP 1282595	A1	20030212	EP 2001-933967	20010515
EP 1282595	B1	20040714		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
HU 200301965	A2	20030929	HU 2003-1965	20010515
JP 2003533502	T	20031111	JP 2001-584219	20010515
AT 271031	T	20040715	AT 2001-933967	20010515
PT 1282595	T	20041130	PT 2001-933967	20010515
ES 2223848	T3	20050301	ES 2001-1933967	20010515
RU 2259353	C2	20050827	RU 2002-133216	20010515
EG 22695	A	20030630	EG 2001-511	20010516
IN 2002CN01841	A	20050211	IN 2002-CN1841	20021111
MX 2002PA11198	A	20030310	MX 2002-PA11198	20021113
ZA 2002009266	A	20031020	ZA 2002-9266	20021114
US 6683211	B1	20040127	US 2002-276476	20021115
HR 2002000908	B1	20060731	HR 2002-908	20021115
HK 1054368	A1	20050603	HK 2003-104881	20030708
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2000-11944	A 20000517
			WO 2001-EO5530	W 20010515
			WO 2001-EP5530	W 20010515

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:371520
GI



AB The title compds. [I; R1 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, (un)substituted aryl; R2, R3 = H, alkyl; R4 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl; R5- R8 = H, alkyl; R9 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; R10 = (un)substituted

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(hetero)aryl; Z = halo, (un)substituted aryloxy, alkoxy, etc.] which possess useful plant protecting properties and may advantageously be employed in agricultural practice for controlling or preventing the infestation of plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms, especially fungi (biol. data given), were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of I [R1-R3 = H; R4 = Me; R5-R8 = H; R9 = H; R10 = 4-ClC6H4; Z = OMe] was given.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 60 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816378 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:340474

TITLE: Method for inducing antiviral resistance in plants

INVENTOR(S): Koehle, Harald; Conrath, Uwe; Seehaus, Kai

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

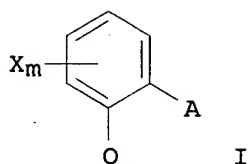
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001082701	A1	20011108	WO 2001-EP4889	20010430
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2409649	A1	20011108	CA 2001-2409649	20010430
EP 1278415	A1	20030129	EP 2001-947250	20010430
EP 1278415	B1	20031001		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001010455	A	20030311	BR 2001-10455	20010430
HU 200300631	A2	20030728	HU 2003-631	20010430
AT 250856	T	20031015	AT 2001-947250	20010430
JP 2003531840	T	20031028	JP 2001-579592	20010430
PT 1278415	T	20040227	PT 2001-947250	20010430
NZ 522341	A	20040430	NZ 2001-522341	20010430
ES 2210178	T3	20040701	ES 2001-1947250	20010430
CZ 296412	B6	20060315	CZ 2002-3592	20010430
TW 243017	B	20051111	TW 2001-90110612	20010503
US 2003139432	A1	20030724	US 2002-257874	20021017
MX 2002PA10531	A	20030310	MX 2002-PA10531	20021025
ZA 2002009751	A	20031202	ZA 2002-9751	20021202
US 2004186149	A1	20040923	US 2004-816905	20040405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2000-10021190	A 20000503
			WO 2001-EP4889	W 20010430
			US 2002-257874	A1 20021017

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:340474

GI



AB The invention relates to a method for inducing antiviral resistance in plants, which is characterized in that the plants, the soil or seeds are treated with a compound, which is absorbed by the plants or seeds. The compds. are I [X = halo, C1-4 alkyl or trifluoromethyl; m = 0 or 1; Q = $C(:CHCH_3)COOCH_3$, $C(:CHOCH_3)COOCH_3$, $C(:CHOCH_3)CONHCH_3$, $C(:NOCH_3)COOCH_3$, $C(:NOCH_3)CONHCH_3$ or $N(OCH_3)COOCH_3$; A = OB , CH_2OB , OCH_2B , $CH:CHB$, $C:CB$, $CH_2ON:CR_1B$ or $CH_2ON:CR_1CR_2:NOR_3$; B = (un)substituted Ph, naphthyl, 5-member or 6-member heteroaryl or 5-member or 6-member heterocyclyl, containing one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms; R_1 = H, cyano, alkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkyl or alkoxy; R_2 = (un)substituted Ph, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5-member or 6-member heteroaryl, 5-member or 6-member heteroarylcarbonyl or 5-member or 6-member heteroarylsulfonyl, etc.; R_3 = H or (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl]. Preferred I are pyraclostrobin, picoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin and azoxystrobin.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 61 OF 61 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:1406 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:127186

TITLE: BAS 500 F - the new broad-spectrum strobilurin fungicide

AUTHOR(S): Ammermann, E.; Lorenz, G.; Schelberger, K.; Mueller, B.; Kirstgen, R.; Sauter, H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Agricultural Center, BASF AG, Limburgerhof, 67 114, Germany

SOURCE: BCPC Conference--Pests & Diseases (2000), (Vol. 2), 541-548

CODEN: BCDCAE

PUBLISHER: British Crop Protection Council

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB BAS 500 F is the code number of the new, broad-spectrum strobilurin fungicide developed by BASF. As a foliar spray, it controls the major plant pathogens from the Ascomycete, Basidiomycete, Deuteromycete and Oomycete classes of fungi. BAS 500 F has protectant, curative, translaminar and locosystemic properties, and thus a broad and flexible application window. It is a highly active fungicide for cereals, peanuts and other field crops, grapes, vegetables, bananas, citrus and turf with excellent crop safety. The expected dose rate ranges from 50 - 250 g a.i./ha for food crops and from 280 - 560 g a.i./ha for turf. The compound has a favorable toxicol. and ecotoxicol. profile and is safe to users and the environment. It is classified by US-EPA as a "reduced risk candidate". BAS 500 F is being developed and registered as a solo product and with various premix partners, in a range of formulations. Market introduction is expected for the 2002 season.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

Case 10509635

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION
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